# EUROPE.

War News to England from the Herald's Special Telegrams,

"HUMILIATION" OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

## Disraeli's Defeat on the Irish Church Question.

### Mr. Seward's Despatches to Turkey.

The Cunard mail steamship Russia, Captain Cook, which sailed from Liverpool on the 4th and Queens-town on the 5th of April, made her dock at this port at an early hour yesterday morning, having been de-tained all day Thursday off Sandy Hook in a dense fog. The Russia furnishes a mail report, in detail of our cable despatches, dated to her day of sailing from England.

### ENGLAND.

Abyssinian War News Ifrom the New York Herald-The Queen's Government Informed by Our Special Correspondent.

A NEW YORK HERALD WAR DESPATCH. [From the London Post, April 3.]

We publish to-day another startling telegram pur-orting to come from the correspondent of the NEW YORK HERALD in Abyssinia. Our readers may remember that about a month ago we drew their ittention to a somewhat similar sensation telegram from the same source, and that eventually it turned ont that there was barely a substratum of facts on which to build the fanciful tale. On this occasion the news is supposed to have travelled five days faster than the latest official news from Sir R. Napier, and from a point some sixty maes farther off. This, on the face of it, is improbable. The headquarters is stated to have reached Ashaund on the 10th March. This, at all events, as it coincides with Sir R. Napier's estimate, is likely enough to be true. We next learn that a hestile chief was secred on a commanding hill and defying the Commander in-Cuief to come on. No doubt the troubesome talks will be found in force on the fastern side of Ashaung; but it is most probable that our troops will have passed to the west of the lake to avoid them, and with Gobazye at Latbai, and friendly towards us, it is improbable that any serious interruption will occur from this source, at that part of the country at any rate, though further south, near Lake Halk, such might be expected. It is further stated that this hostic case recuses to give us provisions; even supposing this to be true, we have found out by experience that the pass of the country will give us anything they have if we pay for it, and with the chief of Wojferat friends in our rear, and Gobazye equally so in front, Sir a Navier could afford to disopt that there was barely a substratum of facts on

riendly chief, persuades the General not to believe him. It will probably be found that the General did not require much persuasion on the subject.

We are then informed that the troops at Ashangi were only six days' march from Magdala; but as it is over eighty in tes, as the crow flies, between the two places, and as we are informed a little further on that there is "no grain, grass or straw," the "six days' march from Magdala;" statement has about the same appearance of probability and truth as the rest of the telegram.

"Hostile chiefs" are then represented as having devastated the country; but as we have shown before, with the exception of the plundering Gallas, it is hardly possible for chiefs hostile to us, and therefore to the Waagshum, to be located there. We are next informed that "Theodorus' rowges far and wide;" and we have not the slightest doubt that this is correct as far as it is in Theodorus' power to make it so; but as that King is eighty or ninety miles from the place where the information was supposed to have been obtained, with Gobazye intervening, it is anything but clear how the information could possibly have been obtained.

"Desolution of the country universal" concludes in a fitting manner this transparent production, which we should have neither published nor noticed but that aiready it has received publicity through several of our evening contemporaries.

The mormation given by Sir S. Norshoot last night in the House of Commons, to the effect that a telegram had been received from Sir R. Napier, stating that he was within twenty-live miles of Magdala and close to Theodorus' camp, which he hoped to reach by the end of March, will cause a thrill of excitement throughout the country, coming as it does immediately after the publication of the absurd production supposed to have been on to the power of Theodorus' reasonably induige the belog of heaving in a very short time of the xeronialion of the strange expedition. It was nave been of the of the production supposed to have been of the pr

duction supposed to have been sent by the correspondent of the New York BERALD. We may now reasonably indulge the bobe of hearing in a very short time of the servantialion of this strange expedition. It was now been out of the power of Theodorus to get into Magdala with his gun and mortar, and we therefore trust he will hold on to them and let us try conclusions with him on the plateau of Talanta.

THE BERALD SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

LAKE ASHANGI, ADYSSIBIA, MARCH 16, YAL LONDON, April 1, 1668.

The advance brigade of the British army under the personal command of Major General Napier, arrived at this point, on the march towards Magdala, to-day. The difficulties of the expeditionary undertaking increase as we proceed. The country is for the most part barren and inhospitable, and the roads very bad and difficult to travel. The natives are hostile to the British. An Adyssiman chief, who is encamped on the high table land hear to the troops, refuses to give food to the army on any terms. This chief dares teneral Napier to injure him. He sent a message to Napier saying that King Theolorus offers him a meeting. Another chief, who is freedly, tells General Napier not to believe this assertion of the hostile one.

No forage can be had for the cattle.

offershim a meeting. Another chief, who is friendly, tells General Napier not to believe this assertion of the hostile one.

No forage can be had for the cattle.

The people say that the bad chiefs have already rained the country, and that King Theodorus despoils the territory far and wide.

The desolation is universal.

General Napier's headquarters force is six days march from the fortress of Magdala.

[The special telegram copied above appeared in the HERALD on the 2d of April. In corroboration of the accuracy of our correspondent as to the distance of General Napier's advance from Magdala we may refer to the fact that the very latest official advices from that officer—printed by authority in London last Thursday, the 16th inst.—state that he was sixty miles—or about six days' march in Abyssinia—from Theodorus' intress on the 23d of March, and not within twenty-live miles of it, as the London Post Interprets, by torture of its sense, Sir Stafford North-cote's speech.]

Sir stafford Northcore's speech.

In the House of Commons on the 2d of April Mr. Pawcett essed the Secretary of State for India whether he had received an estimate of the expense incurred in India for the Abyssinian expedition, he having stated on the 18th of February that he had telegraphed to Bombay for this estimate; and whether he would state its contents and lay it upon the table.

Sir 8, Northcore—I have not received any com-

having stated on the 18th of February that he had telegraphed to Bombay for this estimate: and whether he would state its contents and lay it upon the table.

Sir S. Northcote—I have not received any complete statement from Bombay, but I have received several accounts, more or less full, which I have communicated to the Chancelhor of the Exchequer, and which will be carefully collated with the information we have in this country. It was on the foundation of those accounts my right honorable friend gave his answer about a fortnight ago with regard to the estimated cost of the whole expectation, so far as it could be accertained. I do not think the House would clearly understand the accounts received from Bombay, but in about three weeks I believe the budget will be brought forward, and by that time I hope we will be in a position to give a tolerably accurate estimate of the cost of the expectation. It may be of interest to the House, though those who watch the newspapers are generally aware of it, if I state that Sir R. Napier expected to be at Theodorus' camp, which is twenty-live miles from Magdala, before the end of March; and, so far as I can judge from the telegram received from him, that expectation is likely to be fullished. We may therefore expect by the time the House reassembles after the holidays, or a few days afterwards, we shall hear what is the result of his coming into the immediate vicinity of Theodorus; and probably by that time we shall know what the future of the expedition will be, and I hope that we may then be able to say that the expedition is beginning to return home. I cannot, therefore, lay any further communication on the table as to the estimates until the House reassembles.

THE HERALD'S EXTERINER ACKNOWLEDGED.

(From the Liverpool Post, April a.)

The London correspondent of the New York HERALD, again in advance of all other correspondents, las lavored us with the particulars of his despiniches from the master intrigues have met the Communication of the State Communication of the S

upon the humiliation of the English press involved in the fact of the New York Herald furnishing us with news relating to a purely English afair. [From the Anglo-American Times (London), April 4.] The representative in London of the New York Herald has aga a supplied the English papers with news from the Abyssinian field force. On Thursday evening all London was placarded with the intelligence of King Theodorus' having ravaged the country, of hostile chiefs opposing the advance of the British, of the counsel given to Sir Robert Napier by a friend'y chief, and of the position and intentions of King Theodorus. This was forwarded from Lake Ashangt, six days' march from Magdaia, on the 16th ult., and he asserts that Theodorus proffers friendship, which waits till the friend is in the interior of Africa, at the head of a powerful field force, which it has cost no one yet knows how many millions to place there.

The London journals of the 4th instant report the able and exhaustive speech of Mr. Disraeli in defence of his position on the Irish Church question, Mr. Gladstone's reply and the division and defeat of Dis-Gladstone's reply and the division and defeat of Dis-raeli. When Mr. Gladstone sat down the House divided on the question that the words proposed to be left out of Mr. Gladstone's motion—namely, "this Rouse will immediately resolve itself into committee on the said acts"—stand part of the question. The

Majority a ainst the amendment 60
The announcement of the numbers was received with loud and continued cheering.
The question was then put upon Mr. Gladstone's motion, and although there were several cries of "Agreed," a division was again taken, with the following result:—

Yeas. 228
Nays. 272

Majority for Mr. Gladstone's motion.....

# Destructive Fire-Hints to Royalty-Charles

The Gilnow Cotton Mill, belonging to Messrs, P. R. Arrowsmith & Co., of Botton, was destroyed by fire on the afternon of the 2d inst. It contained seventy-eight thousand spindles and employed between four and five hundred hands. The damage is estimated at about £70,000, and is believed to be largely covered by insurance.

about £70,000, and is believed to be largely covered by insurance.

The London Telegraph protests against the alleged intention of appointing Prince Christian as succes-sor to Lord Cardigan in the coloneley of the televenth hussars, and remarks tout if the Prince requires an augmentation of his income to the extent of £1,250 a year let a demand be made upon Parliament. Do not allow it to be extracted from the pockets of Brit-leb velocity.

not allow it to be extracted from the pockets of British veterans.

The London Times states on authority that there
has never been the slightest foundation for the
report that Prince Christian was to be appointed to
the colonelcy of the Eleventh aussars. Major General Key has been selected for the van regiment.
Lord Derby was daily regaining strength and in all
probability will be found in the House of Lords, with
recruited health, soon after the Easter recess. Queen
Victoria paid a visit to the Eart at his residence in
London on the 3d inst.

ondon on the 3d inst.

The will of the late Charles Kean had been proved. in the London Court of Probate. The personality was sworn under £25,000 sterling. He bequesthed to his wife a life interest in the sum of £25,000, and after her death the principal goes to his daughter.

# FRANCE

Military Arrest of an American Citizen. The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:—A rather extraordinary case has just been tried before the military tribunal of Bordeaux. tried before the military tribunal of Bordeaux. The accused was a young man of twenty-seven, in a brilliant position of life. He had left France at the age of seventeen for the United States, where by his efforts ne had made a rapid fortune, and had at last become a naturalized American. He is now at the head of a large commercial house in Louisiana, but his father having died in France he had returned home to settle some family affairs, and was arrested as a deserter, having been, during his absence, drawn in the conscription. As the naturalization has no retroactive effect, the accused was a French citizen at the mental whom has military service should have commenced. He was sentenced to only six days' imprisonment.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Outspokenness of Minister Morris-The Turkish Government Complains-Characteristic Reply of Secretary Seward.

PERA, March 12, 1863.

You will, perhaps, expect to receive a line from

me on the subject of the result of the affair of the complaint of Fuad Pacha relative to the language used by Mr. Morris in reference to the Sultan. The despatch of Mr. Seward to Mr. Morris explaining and spotogizing for the remarks, and particularly for the publicity given to them, has been favorably received. It put an end to the complaint. The conto make a favorable impression at the Porte, with regard to the friendly sentiments of the writer and of the American government, but they do not relieve Mr. Morris from a suspicion of his hostility to the Porte and his unjust appreciation of the intelli-gence of the Sultan. It is strange that Mr. Morris should have made such reflections about the Sultan, with whom he has never conversed, and of whose nothing. These reflections have greatly surprised those foreign Ministers here, who, on the other hand, have had frequent and long conversations with the Sultan, and are thus well aware of his great natural Sultan, and are thus well aware of his great liatural intelligence. The Austrian Ambassador lately spoke with some one on this subject. He had been with the Sultan four hours, and was deeply impressed

intelligence. The Austrian Ambassador lately spoke with some one on this subject. He had been with the Sultan four hours, and was deeply impressed with his extensive knowledge of European politics, of his own position, and much pleased to learn, from himself, how favorably he is disposed to make salutary and practical changes in his own country. The Russian Ambassador, also, found the Sultan much better acquainted with foreign policy and the position of the people of his own empire than he had supposed, and this knowledge, as well as the Sultan is firmness, greatly impressed him, and is one of the causes which have induced Russia to modify her hostile intentions. I hope the Sultan has not learned the offensive remarks of Mr. Morris about himself, though it is probable that he has, inasmuch as the cause of the complaint of Fuad Pacha is generally known about the city, and especially in Pera society and in all of foreign legations. I have obtained with some difficulty three of the documents lately exchanged between Fuad Pacha, Blacque Eey and M. Dutard in regard to the Morris despatch, and I transmit them to you. You will perhaps deem it proper to publish them:—

PUAD PACHA, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS AT CONSTANTINOPLE, TO BLACQUE BEY, TURKISE MINISTER AT WASHIMOTON.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AND AS BLACK BOOK Of the federal government, which contains the diplomatic correspondence for the year 1806. I am Still surprised at the despatch of Mr. Joy Morris to Mr. Seward, Independently of the scandaions fact that it contains an injurious reference to the person of opinion concerning a sovereign like our own. The whole country shares this sentiment, and will feel offended. As to the fact itself, it shocks the most vulgar notions of propriety, and is contrary to the trad

tion of the empire which contain allegations that are entirely false. But when, after having set out in this strain under the impulse of manifest hi feeling, he attacks the person of the head of the State near which he is accredited and uses in regard to him expressions of revo ting impropriety, he not only goes beyond the bounds of what is required of him, but he acts manifestly in violation of his first duty. Hence we are the more bound not to remain indifferent to this publication, as we attach the highest value to the friendship of the people and government of the United States. With these sentiments the imperial government does not mean to raise this regrettable incident to the importance of a question between governments. But the Cabinet at Washington will understand that we should have falled in our duty as a government were we not to ask a reparation of such nature as to wipe out all trace of the impression which it has produced.

I hence I request you, sir, to ask such reparation of or of our country and the feelings of the imperial government, which have been so deeply wounded. We have the firm conviction that the lofty wisdom and justice of Mr. Seward will not refuse the same.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my profound consideration.

BLACQUE REY, TURKISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON,

Accept, sir, the assurance of my profound consideration.

BLACQUE REY, TURKISH MINISTER AT WASHINGTON,
TO W. H. SEWARD, SEGRETARY OF STATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1868.

MR. SEGRETARY OF STATE—The Ottoman government having recently fead your diplomatic correspondence for the year 1866, has been deeply afflicted by the extract from a despatch (No. 169) addressed to yourself by Mr. Joy Morris, and which is to be found on page 240, part second, of the publication above mentioned.

HIS Highness Fuad Pacha informs me that his surprise on reading said despatch was all the greater owing to its contrast with the uniformly courteous character of the instructions given to the Minister of the United States by his government, as well as with the friendly consideration which characterizes all the official and private intercourse of the federal government with the Imperial Ottoman Legation at Washington.

ment with the Imperial Ottoman Legation at Washington.

I have taken upon myself to assure the government of his Majesty the Sultan that it would be sufficient to bring to your knowledge this unfortunate and regrettable incident.

Please to accept, Mr. Secretary of State, the renewed assurance of the high consideration with which I have the knoor to be, your very humble and obedient servant,

W. H. SEWARD TO E. JOY MORRIS, CONSTANTINOPLE.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1868. 
SIR—The Turkish Minister here has in a pleasant
and kindly manner directed my attention to your despatch to this department, No. 150, which appears in
the published "Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs,
part 2, 1867."

The despatch is one paper of a series, in which

spatch to this department, No. 150, which appears in the published 'Papers Relating to Foreign Affairs, part 2, 1867."

The despatch is one paper of a series, in which you have very properly given such information as you were able to acquire and such speculations as you had formed concerning the political situation in the East. Time is continually changing the views which we take of political transactions of every kind, abroad not less than at home. Your observations and speculations in this instance may be vindicated by future events; on the other hand, they may prove more or less erroneous. It is not now necessary to review them to ascertain how far they are accurate and reliable. I do not think that this part of the despatch is liable to just objections on the ground of diplomatic usage.

The paper closes, however, with this sentence, namely:—"In the midst of all these embarrassments and perils, I regret to be obliged to say that the soltan gives evident proof of positive mental imbecinity and incapacity."

This part of the despatch has given pain to the Sultan and his government. Unless the fact alleged was palpably established, a formal complaint on that ground against this government, if one were made, would be just and unanswerable. Happily, it has already suniciently appeared in the papers which have issued from this department, and in the speech of the President on receiving the Turkish Minister here, that your unfavorable statement concerning the Sultan made no injurious impression upon this government at the time it was received. I am free to confess also that the course of administration which the Turkish government has pursued since that time has concusively windicated the character of the Sultan for sagacity, ability and vigor. Certainly no State ever had less reason to complain of bad faith, inattention or want of comity on the part of a foreign government than the Uniced States have now to complain of the Sultan and his government.

States have now to compiain of the Sultan and his government.

It is manifest, therefore, that your statement was made through misconception, and a generous reparation is therefore due to the Sultan and his government. The misconception was probably the effect of free partisan debates in the Turkish capital. It invitancy happens that the wisdom as well as character and talents of statesmen and magistrates are misapprehended in seasons of great positical commotion and excitement. The Eastern question at the time of your despatch was exciting profound attention throughout all Europe, and especially so in the Turkish capital. In such cases misconception is a penalty which falls not less upon republican presidents and secretaries than upon imperial rulers and their ministers. It is a penalty which aid pay for the grave and responsible trusts with which they are charged.

grave and responsible trusts with which they are charged.

I trankly confess that the injustice in the present case is more the fault of this department than your own. It is not doubted that the despatch was honestly and sincerely written, and with a just expectation that the observations and reflections, consideration that the observations and reflections, consideration of the communicated for the information of your own government, would not be published in a manner calculated to wound the sensibility of the government to which you are accredited.

The publication here was the result of accident and would not have been mane if due care and attention had been bestowed.

We cannot, however, and we ought not to seek to dispose of the case by dividing responsibility be-

dispose of the case by dividing responsibility between the department and yourself in regard to the

amar.

This procument regrets the error sincerely and minimum any reservation, and it will endeavor to see that such injustice and discourtesy small not hereafter be repeated.

You are authorized and directed to place a copy of this paper in the hands of his Highness the Murster.

# NEW JERSEY.

ALLEGED THEFT OF MONEY.—A man named Sylvester Johnson was arrested by detective McWilliams on the schooner Moses Van Name, on the charge of appropriating \$314 belonging to the captain of the vessel. The money was in the pocket of a coat which Johnson, it is alleged, carried off. The accused will have an examination this forenoon.

RAILEOAD ACCIDENT.—The HERALD yesterday con-

ained an account of a collision of trains in the Bergen cut; and the old adage, "it never rains but it pours," is here suggested. Yesterday morning one of the New Jersey railroad trains ran off the track in the same cut. Luckily there was no precipice near the place or there night have been another Carr's rock disaster. No persons were injured.

Newark.
THE RECENT ACCIDENT ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILBOAD.—The unfortunate German woman, Barberetta Kintzvader, who was so shockingly mangled a few days ago at the Nesbitt street crossing of the Morris and Essex Ratiroad, through having been run over by a train, died yesterday from her injuries. She was about fifty-four years of age, and had been married to her second husband but three weeks.

THE HAYES EXAMINATION.—The rooms of United

States Commissioner Whitehead were the scene of much interest to a large number of returned soldiers haves on a charge of defrauding the soldiers out of a large portion of their bounty money. Several hours were occupied by counsel in vainly striving to find out whether Mr. Hayes was aware of Peter Mead's operations when he purchased the chains. The further examination was adjourned. Hayes is still under \$3,000 bonds.

ANOTHER RAILBOAD STRIKE,-A strike similar to that on the New Jersey Railroad has taken place among the laborers of the Morris and Essex Railroad. Some two hundred of them have "thrown down the shovel and the pick." A difference of ten cents in a day's pay is the cause.

Newton.

ARSON AND ROBBERY.—Between four and five o'clock yesterday morning a large clothing store, owned by O. D. Reeves, at this place, was set on fire by some miscreants and a large quantity of goods and valuables carried off. Owing to the pro-pt ac-tion of the fire company the building was rom total destruction. The loss which does a exceed \$2,000, is fully covered by insurance in the Sussex Mutual Insurance Company. A reward has been of-fered for the arrest of the robber incendiaries.

Morristown. FIRE-DESTRUCTION OF A VALUABLE WAR HORSE. On Thursday night, about eleven o'clock, a fire broke out in a barn on Pine street, to which was attached out in a data on Pine street, to which was attached a stable. In the latter was a splendid charged, owned by Major Pierson, which had borne him all through the late war. There were also stored there a handsome sleigh and a new wagon, with harness, &c. Barn, stable, horse and everything were burned to a cinder.

Hackettstown. THE PROPOSED NEW SERINARY FOR THE NEWARK METRODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—The trustees of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary have, after considerable delay, decided upon accepting a liberal offer from the citizens of this place, consisting of \$10,000 in cash and a large tract of conveniently situated land, suitable for a site for the proposed building.

Loss of Life by War.—It is stated that 2,762,000 lives have been lost in the various wars which afflicted Europe from 1st to 1864. In the Crimean war there died 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 Englishmen and 1,000 italians. The Polits in surrection cost 160,000 lives, and the independence of Greece 148,000. Algiers has occasioned to France the loss, 07-146,000 men. In the Italian war 53,604 Austrians porished, 50,220 Frenchmen, 23,610 Italians, 14,000 Neapolitans and 2,370 Papal troops.

THE NEW YORK FERRIES.

Report of the Legislative Committee Condition and Management of the Feurles.
ALBANY, April 17, 1868.

The Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navi gation submitted to-day their report on the condition and management of the ferries plying to and from New York. The investigation was promptly and thoroughly made, and the result is the introduction of a bill which promises their better regulation and complained ot. The chairman, Mr. L. D. Kiernan, and his associates of the committee, Messrs. Burns, precedents of such investigations and present no "whitewashing" report, but one impartial in its judgment upon the condition and management of these institutions. The bill accompanying the report will probably be introduced in a few days in the Senate, in order that action may be taken upon it in both houses with a view of making it a law.

The following is the report:—

TO THE HONORABLE THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE

The following is the report:—

To THE HONORABLE THE ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF NEW YOUK:—

The Committee on Commerce and Navigation, in pursuance of a resolution adopted March 13, 1808, instituted an investigation of the condition and management of the ferries piying to and from New York city, and beg leave herewith to submit their report:—

The lateness of the period of the present session, at which the investigation was ordered, and the pressing necessity upon the committee of accomplishing as much as possible within the few days allotted them, have prevented them from being as diffuse in the character of the testimony taken as they might desire. They have had but a short time within which to make examinations, but the witnesses called have been for the greater part essential and important, and the evidence adduced has been material and positive. The committee also recognized the fact that promptness was required in conducting the investigation, in order that the measures which they should recommend for the remedy of the evils complained of might be reported in sufficient time for legislative action this session. In their labors they have deemed it proper to make use of the testimony elicited in the investigation of last year, which, with the depositions of thirty-three intelligent witnesses on the occasion of the recent inquiries in New York, accompany this report. The testimony in full embraces over nine hundred pages of legal cap.

The committee proceeded to their work with a due sense of the responsibility attaching to the subject of the ferries, which annually transport one hundred and twenty-five millions of human beings between the metropits and the adjacent cities, towns and villages. The complaints which accumulate year after year, nay, day after day, are indicative of grievances of no frivolous or imaginary nature. Thousands of lives are endangered every twenty-foar hours, on the one hand by the lack of the proper facilities for the resous of passengers in case of accident and the liability to disaste

propose to give a brief abstract of the general condition of the ferries, as deduced from our examination, beginning with

THE NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN FERRY COMPANY.

The attention of the committee was particularly directed to the condition and management of the ferries plying to the Eastern District of Brooklyn, formerly known as Williamsburg. Under the system which was in operation before the present company took hold of the route the village or town of Williamsburg, numbering in 1845 less than ten thousand inhabitants, had increased in 1855 to actly of nearly one humared thousand population. This prosperity has under the present regime received a check, prendicial to the interests of the community more particularly interested, as well as to the State at large, for in the expansion of its towns and the enhancement of its real estate lies the wealth of the Commonwealth. The ferries on the routes indicated are four in number, crossing from New York at various points from Roosevelt street to Grand street, on the East river shore of New York. The patrons of the company are almost entirely unanimous in condemnation of the management of the terries within this section, and the evidence elicited before the committee goes to show that these complaints are not without foundation in truth. The testimony on the point of irregularity in the running of the boats was in general of the same character, and shows negligence of a most gross mature. The rights of the travelling community have been flagrantly disregarded; nor has the safety of the lives of passengers been properly or adequately provided for. The danger from accident has been frequent. Disaster has been likely to occur under circumstances of the most horrifying mature. One witness testified that he could and upon one occasion had actually penetrated one of the boilers with his penknife. The parsimony of the company in running their boats under a small head of steam with a view of idea in that has averted explosions that could not been attended with less than a fear

reproduced.

THE JERSEY FERRIES.

The committee did not examine these ferries; but, from what was stated by witnesses examined with reference to the others, they believe that they are in good working condition and subject to few complaints.

reference to the others, they believe that they are in good working condition and subject to few complaints.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The condition of these ferries was found to be tolerable. There is an urgent necessity, however, for life saving expedients on all the boats. The route traversed is a very long one, and an accident in the harbor would be attended with frightful consequences. The boats are old and hardy substantial enough for the business, but they are cleanly and commodious. The rate of fare, ten cents, is exorbitant.

In conclusion, your committee would recommend a uniform law on the subject of ferries. In view of this fact they herewith report by bill. They would ask its immediate consideration. The fare should be regulated by law, and the tartif for vehicles fixed in the same manner. Pilots should be licensed and responsible to some authority. No engineer should be employed who is not licensed under the United States navigation laws. Each steamer should have a captain. The duties of that position are now comprised in that of pilot, to the evident prejudice of public safety Ample means of protection should be required against all dangers of accident by fire and collision. Boats should be made as nearly fireproof as possible. The plan of water-tight compartments should be universally introduced on all ferryboats, or, at least, hollow offinders or some similar device should be employed to render the vessel buoyant in cases of fracture of the hull. The passenger ways on the bridges should be separated by a partition five or six feet high from the wagon way. There should be some means of instantly inundating the hull with water in case of fire from the boilers. The companies should be required to unite in maintaining an iron loe-boat in winter for the purpose of keeping open the channel by breaking up and towing away the ice. The system of letting the ferries by auction needs revision. It is an evident injusted to pay the sum of \$103,000 per annum for rent of its ferries. The money, of course,

### THE CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

the Legislature for the construction of the Central Underground Railroad of New York city, from the City Hall to Westchester county. The bill was signed by Governor Fenton yesterday, and is now a law of

became attended with less than a fearful ascrifect of root at the engineers on the various ferries around New York were and lecended a very reprehensible bornet in male when suggestions are offered for the proposed of the

from jiving permission to any other person, body or corporation to do any of the acts or things hereby authorized, or to
hinder, delay or embarrass the construction or operation of
said tinned and railway and other things as herein authorized.

SEC. 10. The said corporation shall be and is hereby authorized to collect and receive for the transportation of passengers the following farce, to wit:—For one person for any
distance under three miles, the sum of six cents, and farevery mile or fraction thereof in addition, two cents, the said
rates to include government tax.

SEC. 11. The said corporation shall have subscriptions to
its stock to the amount of \$3,00,000 before the construction
of said tinnel and railway is commenced, and one year
from the passage of this act within which to commence
the same, and three years within which to commence
and commenced trailway to Forty-second street, and five years
of the said compared to the said of the said complete
and commenced or commenced or commenced in respect to any section of said toricure of said frailway which
may have been commenced or completed.

SEC. 12. It is hereby made a condition of this grant that
said company shall, before the lat day of January neat, deposit with the Comptroller of this State the sum of \$30,000
in the United States or of the State the sum of \$30,000
in the united States or of the State the sum of \$30,000
in the said company but upon a failure to citer
commence or complete said tunnel and railway within the
time and manner herein provided, the said comprosite shall
return the said bonds, with the accumulations of interest
thereon, to the said company; but upon a failure to either
commence or complete said tunnel and railway within the
time and in the manner herein provided, the said comprosite shall
return the said bonds with the accumulations of interest
thereon, to the said company; but upon a failure to either
commence or complete said tunnel and railway within the
company shall commence the construction of said
tunnel an

cent of the par value of each share so subscribed at SEC. It, this act may be altered or amended at of the Legislature.

SEC. 16. This act shall take effect immediately.

# BOOK NOTICE.

HUMAN LIFE IN SHAKSPEARE. By Heary Ofces, author of "illustrations of Genius," &c. Bostom Lee & Shepard.

several years ago before the Lowell Institute, in Bos

ton, by Henry Giles, one of the wittiest and most abroad. These seven lectures were especially suc-cessful. The hall in which they were delivered would hold about twelve hundred persons; "but such was the desire to hear that a sufficient number could not be accommodated. Each lecture was on the day following. I was then," adds the author, "in health and spirits. Now, alas! I am in an illness which will close but with my death. In sending forth my book, therefore, in my weaknoss, I hope it may be as generously received by the public as the lectures spoken from my lips were by the audience." No other preface could more pathetically commend the book to public favor. And the book itself is a truly valuable addition to the accumulating library of Shakspearian literature. An idea of its scope may be acquired from the titles of the lectures :- "The Growing and Perpetual Influence of Shakspeare, Human Life in Shakspeare, Man in Shakspeare, Woman in Shakspeare, Shakspeare's Comic Power, at once the spirit and the style of Mr. Giles' thoughtful and interesting volume :—"Of Shakspeare, in relation to duty, I have no authority to speak; but speaking of him in relation to genius I can say that nothing human was foreign to him. Kothing nothing human was foreign to him. Sothing human, therefore, was unknown to him. The fulness of his knowledge came by the fulness of his knowledge came by the fulness of his sympathy. His genius was in all its powers human—the speculations of his intellect, the recollections of his memory, the visions of his fancy, the wildest marvels of his imagination were all steeped in humanity; for even when the things that his astonishing genius brought into being seemed not of man or earth, it was still for their influence on the affairs of man and earth he gave them their existence. His genius, like that part of the atmosphere which beits our globe with habitable climates, mingles lovingly with the life of man; it has no affinity with the cold and frozen regions of abstraction, where no blood can flow and where no heart can beat. The sublime and the mean are alike discernible to Shakspeare; the vile as well as the pure. As truly doesde read and feel the human soul in the mirth of a jesting fool as in the madness of a ruined king." Now that the Shakspearian readings of Mrs. Kemble and the Shakspearian recitation of "Human Life in Shakspeare" is peculiarly opportune.

A Curious Case of Suspended Animation.

A Curious Case of Suspended Animation.

(From the Detroit Tribune.)

A week or two ago the wife of a very respectable mechanic residing on Twelfth street, in this city, died after a short lilness, and the usual arrangements were made for the funeral services. One of the city undertakers, at the request of the husband, provided a very handsome coffin for the deceased, into which the lifeless remains were placed, and they were permitted to remain in a room. During the ensuing night, however, one of the watchers, who had heard and read of reports of cases of suspended animation, and being imbued with a curiosity in the premises, decided to ascertain for herself whether there was any probability of truth in such reports. A favorable opportunity presented itself for the fulfilment of, her schemes, and baving satissied herself that she was really alone with the corpas she obtained a small looking glass and laid it upon the face of the deceased. To her great surprise there appeared evidences of bigathings upon the face of the glass, and she resolved, for fear of deception, to make another test with another glass. The operation being repeated the same signs were manifested, and she revealed her discoveries to the other watchers. Each in turn tried the glass, and each had the satisfaction of observing precisely what the first did. Of course in the morning the whole affair was discussed with the family of the deceased, and it then occurred that a long time ago a young man, a member of the woman's family, had died, and previous to the burial the corpse had actually rolled over upon one side, showed signs of life, and the case was declared to have been one of suspended animation by the best medical testimony that could be procured. Under all these circumstances it was by the husband deemed advisable to defer the funeral ceremonies, and accordingly notice was given that the interment would not take place at the time previously announced. The corpse was left in the coffin several days, and upon the fifth day, after the suppo

THE MINT.—The director of the United States Mint at Philadelphia has given notice that the mint is now prepared to exchange, on demand, one and two cent orgaze and three and five cent nickel copper coins for United States notes or drafts on Philadelphia or New York banks, payable in such notes. All remittances of notes or drafts should be addressed to the Treasurer of the United States Mint, Philadelphia,

Charles W. Vick, of Vicksburg, who was aentenced by a military commission to five years' confinement in the Penticulary for the murder of a Union man, named Duggiu, in October, has been pardoned and to now again at large.